FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1902.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month DAILY, Per Year SUNDAY, Per Year ... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City

PARIS-Elecque No. 12, near Grand Hote, an Elosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts publication wish to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

The Man Who Will Arise.

Rochester is the source of these glooms prognostics and mystical questions:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIE Millionate or muscle, which is it to be! Will you please stretch out your opera glasses into the future enough to see what is to be the ruling force in this Republic?

Who will rise to the occasion' . Will it be a brainy man who can guide muscle, the maker of wealth; or will it be an agent of those so rich that combinations and trusts are their on ly thought or ambitton?

Dally work earns my bread. It will not much longer unless capital be curbed. I am in daily intercourse with manufacturers and with their workmen. There is a low, rumbling groan of dis content that threatens to swell among the latter into a Peles. Can THE SUN. in all its brilliance and influence, see and tell of a plan to avert the clash of the monster forces arrayed against each

WIII ROOSEVELT do Will HILL do!

" If not, who will do"

We reply with pleasure that in our opinion the man who is dead sure to rise to the occasion, whatever it may be, is the American citizen of average intelligence, average patriotism, average stake in the way of material interests. average conservatism, and average common sense. He has been, is, and will continue to be the ruling force in this Republic

He will do. With him below in the cabin and with him below in the forecastle, always ready to come on deck when his presence seguired, the ship is safe.

Lord Goschen on the Grain Tax in Great Britain.

We pointed out the other day that much curiosity was felt regarding the position which would be taken by Lord GOSCHEN toward the registration duty lately imposed on grain and flour. Lord GOSCHEN has always been a free trader. and, since Mr. GLADSTONE's death, he is the most distinguished financier who has held the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has, at last, broken his silence on the subject by a speech in the House of Lords, in the course of which he defends the retention of the registration duty, not withstanding the fact that the expected burdens of the coming fiscal year have been cut down by the termination of the war in South Africa.

Lord Goschen undertakes to justify the duty on both positive and negative grounds. On the one hand, he says, it broadens the basis of taxation, while, on the other, it imposes only an infinitesimal and almost imperceptible does not constitute the beginning of a system of protection. His own experience has shown him that nothing is more difficult than to find new sources of taxation, for which reason he was disposed to think that Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, by reviving the registration duty on grain and flour, had rendered a public service, and might hereafter look back with pride on having widehed the foundation on which rests the colossal pyramid of England's expanding expenditures. He himself, he says, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, had, like Mr. GLADSTONE before him, seriously examined the question whether a universal registration duty would not be practicable. He had been obliged to renounce the project because it would have interfered too much with daily transactions. On the other hand, the imposition of a registration duty of six cents a hundredweight on grain. and ten cents a hundredweight on flour is strongly recommended by the fact that it can be collected with the utmost case and without creating any disturbance of trade.

So much for the defence of the innovation on positive grounds. Touching the charge that the duty would impose a burden on the consumer of breadstuffs. Lord Goschen went into a calculation to show that the tax would amount to just 100 half-farthings on 95 loaves, or a trifle over half a farthing one-quarter for appropriations. It was Judge Sipof a cent), on the quartern loaf. Who ENER who ruled with equal reason and is to pay this half-farthing? Lord GOSCHEN, unlike some of the defenders of the duty, admitted that, soon or late, the burden would fall on the consumer. But what would the burden amount to. he asks? Having gone into the statistics as to the consumption of bread per head of the British population, he pointed out | for swearing through a telephone at an that each individual of the community would be subjected by the new grain tax to an extra burden of 19 cents a year. For a family of five persons this would represent 95 cents in a twelvemonth. Comparing the grain duty with the tea duty, he showed that the extra four cents a pound recently imposed on tea represents 24 cents a year to the individual laborer, and, consequently, costs him more than the grain duty. If, therefore, the Liberal party really wanted to confer a financial benefit upon the working classes they would do better to urge the abolition of the additional four cents on tea than to demand the renunciation of the projected duty on grain.

Passing to the objection that the revival of the grain duty had a whiff of protection about it, Lord Goschen re- flowing from that fount of law. Judge called that the abolition of the registration duty by Lord SHERBROOKE had are obiter dicta, interesting by reason never lowered the price of bread, or

single acre previously under wheat. In view of that fact, it could not be supposed that a single additional acre in England would be cultivated on account of the revival of the duty. The tax, therefore, was only theoretically protective; it would protect nothing practically. Neither, he said, should it be regarded as the thin end of a wedge. He himself did not believe that there was any intention on the part of the Government to revert to the protective system. He believed free trade to be as strong as ever it was and that it might to the trusted to emerge from any threatened difficulties if it would quit pedantry and abandon phrases. That is to say, he would stigmatize as pedantic the ob-

jection to the grain duty on the score

of its protective aspect. Lord SPENCER, the leader of the Liberals in the House of Lords, recognized in his reply the weight attaching to Lord GOSCHEN'S opinion, but expressed the apprehension that, if the Government recurred to indirect taxation with respect of two or three commodities, pressure upon it with regard to other articles would be irresistible. He also held that if the grain duty were revived, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to reject the demand of the colonies that colonial breadstuffs should have a preference in the British market. He pointed out that a concession to the wishes of the colonies in this matter might introduce a policy fatal to the commercial interests of Great Britain. He recalled the fact that in 1900 the total of Britain's foreign trade exports and imports) was nearly four times as large as the trade with the colonies, and he thought that it might be placed in jeopardy by giving the colonies a preference in the markets of the mother country. Lord Goschen made no rejoinder, being evidently determined not to say a word about the preferential treatment of the colonies until a definite proposal to that end should emanate from some authoritative source. On the whole, we are probably justified in assuming that the advocates of such a plan cannot count upon his support.

The Train Robbery Act.

One of the last bills enacted at the recent session of Congress has for its declared purpose " the suppression of train robbery in the Territories of the United States and elsewhere."

It makes a Federal offence of wilful and malicious trespass and entry upon any railroad car or locomotive within any Territory of the United States, or any place subject to the exclusive jurisdiction thereof, with intent to commit murder, robbery or any unlawful violence: it imposes a punishment up to \$5,000 fine and twenty years' imprisonment for the crime; and it provides that any person counselling, abetting or assisting in such crime shall be deemed to be a principal therein.

It should be noted as an interesting fact that this measure was reported by the House Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. LITTLEFIELD is a distinguished member, in a very different form from that in which it was enacted.

The House bill made a Federal offence of train robbery, not only in the Territories and places subject to the exclu- and other high festivals among savage sive jurisdiction of the United States, but or barbarous folk. The powers of evil also within the States themselves, where The reasons urged for invading the State's admitted jurisdiction over such | For the Roman Saturnalia, the elegant | some years that no other set of men is so crime within its borders were, in gen- extracts of abuse at Roman triumphs eral, the desirability of suppressing train | and so forth, see Horcus on " Oaths." robberies, and, in particular, the Federal tax on the consumer of breadstuffs, and | power over interstate commerce and the Federal control of the mails.

It will be observed that these are precisely the grounds upon which Mr. Ltr-TLEFTELD proposed in his anti-trust bill of 1901 to proceed by Federal law within State jurisdiction against combinations in restraint of trade; namely, the alleged desirability of suppressing trusts, and the Federal power over interstate com-

merce and the mails. But the House proposition as to trainrobbery suppression within the States never got to a vote. A Senate bill, similar in purpose except that it made no mention of the States, being confined in its application to the Territories and places subject to exclusive Federal jurisdiction. passed that body without objection or opposition and was quietly accepted by the House and thereupon enacted.

It is Constitutional legislation, in the form in which it passed.

Swearing by Telephone.

Once more speaks the Mansfield of Missouri, the Sir MATTHEW HALE of St. Louis. In the noble words of the Hon. WILLIAM JOEL STONE, " the scales of Justice fall from her eyes." It was Judge SIDENER of the First Municipal District Court of St. Louis who made that great and memorable decision which established the right of a married woman to visit and search her husband's pockets humanity that a dog to which a tin can has been tied has a right to proceed with jaws and teeth against the tier It is Judge SIDENER who has just explained with his habitual luminosity the law of imprecations as applied to telephones. A physician was arrested employee in the central office. The doctor confessed but avoided. He had sworn by telephone, but he had "cussed the system, not the employees." The Court found that defence insufficient and fined the profane man of pills \$5

for using abusive language. Judge SIDENER came to this decision after a profound consideration of profanity. It is easy to agree with him that the principles of the law have not been changed by modern inventions and that swearing by long-distance or shortdistance telephone is not different in essence from swearing by word of mouth | failure, however prolonged. in the presence of the swearee. With regret and even with pain, however, we find ourselves for the first time compeiled to withhold assent from an opinion SIDENER'S utterances as to profanity

or on those who hate the profane. Judge SIDENER holds

that " profacity has no sufficient provocation. that profacity is " always aggressive, never protective, and is therefore never excusable by the

Now, we hold these truths to be selfevident. I. Profanity may be either exterior or interior, uttered or unexpressed. A court of conscience or equity may be unable to review and punish the unspoken oath, but such an oath swallowed, absorbed into the system, is an anger unsatisfied, and may be more depraying to the swallower than an open oath Swearing is a safety valve, a moral ventilator.

II. There are at least a million provocations for swearing. Was Judge SiD-ENER, as a youth, ever stung in the eve by a wasp just as he was sallying forth to visit the fair, the chaste, the unexpressive She? Do 400-pounders step on his feet and not apologize? Do gripmen see him standing on a corner, refuse to stop their cars and put hand to nose derisively as the car jumps by? A million reasons? There must be a billion.

III. Swearing is not necessarily aggressive. Most of it is in self-defence. It makes the swearer feel better and injures no one else. Most swearing is purely ejaculatory and is not used against anybody. The swearer relieves himself without assaulting his neighbors.

IV. Vulgar, virulent or obscene profanity is a misdemeanor or crime of the very ignorant, very coarse. It may be compared in a way with expectoration in public places. Distinguish between impermissible and permitted swearing.

V. The language is full of filling, picturesque and soul-soothing oaths, which may be regarded as practical or figurative language. Our collaborators on the Dictionary of Profanity have collected bales of such ornamental interjections. For example:

"All-fired," "brimstone and beefsteak," "both eration." " cripes and the cow's loose," " creation of cats," " doggoned," " doddasted," " El: Brais," five forks of Foley." "Great Scott," "hoopin" hoodoo." " Israel Riley " " Sam Hill." " Jimanetty. Jehoshaphat, Judas, Josh, " | lord o' land, " " Hol Moses," " Humped up John Rogers," & ...

Such strong and beautiful expressions as " Hell and red niggers " are for the collector's cabinet merely, not for daily use. They are of the older, ruder, impoliter speech.

VI. The telephone often acts as if it were " possessed." To swear " by the telephone " would be much the same as saying " the Devil!" and as good-natured as that pleasant rich oath " May the divil ate you." Swearing through a bluff not telephone is self-defence if there are no ladies at the other end. Often the telephone is the aggressor.

VII. Of the high, recondite, mysterious uses of profanity in all ages of the world the Hon. PHILIP HALE will treat at length in the Prolegomena of the Dictionary of Profanity and Curse Lore. All we need say here is that swearing is often a means of avoiding Nemesis. Think of that if ever you hear a man of prosperous look emit strange oaths. Swearing and contumelious language are still fashionable at weddings must be hoodwinked and made to pass over a scene of union and happiness.

VIII. Stick to strictly diagonal or deacons' oaths and you will never go wrong or be hauled up by Justice, by eracky! by gosh!

And so adieu to Judge SIDENER, whom, save in the matter of profabilty, we admire, revere and follow.

The New York Nine.

We trust we may rid the author of the subjoined communication of the misconception revealed by it:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEN SEE ! have been constant reader of your worthy paper since the memorable campaign of 1884, and this is the first time I find myself 'getting down on paper ' to take ssue with it. but in the interest of baseball in New York I suggest that you put your 'hammer' back in the tool chest and allow our team, under McGnaw's management, an opportunity to do itself proud and give New York what we justly deserve, a representative team for the metropolis.

I think we all agree the team has been badly managed for some time back, but we should be willing to forget and forgive the past if their efforts bespeak a better future. It was the unanimous verdict at Saturday's game that, although the home team was defeated, the patrons got their money's worth, and that patronage, by the way, was far in excess of the figures given in your issue of Sunday. For one of the representative papers to over

ook the efforts of the New York team to give us clean, snappy baseball at the Polo Grounds, but ever ready to 'jump on them' for their shortcomings, has not only a demoralizing effect locally. but incites the journals of other cities to take adgiad to avail themselves of when the New York

Our correspondent's error as to THE SUN causes us doubt of his attitude toward the leading baseball question.

THE SUN overlook " efforts to give us clean ball"? We have sighed and remonstrated for nothing else, so indispensable and so irreplaceable has "clean ball "been in our estimation. Jump on our nine for their "shortcomings"? As players of the game the local club has had no friend of the dispassionate lovalty of THE SUN. Through good and bad fortune the sympathy of this office has never wavered. Unlike the majority of critics, THE SUN in its sentiment has been independent of defeat. Frequently from time to time we have pointed. through extracts from newspapers of other towns, to the almost universal habit of ridiculing the unsuccessful local nine, as an illustration of a contemptibly poor spirit. Never have the New Yorks been chided in THE SUN because of

But when they play the rowdy? For disorder on the ball field, for the conversion of the national game from sport to riot, for which the New York nine has been preëminent. THE SUN has had no mercy. For a New York team of ball players laurels and columns of of their source, but not absolutely bind- sympathy or glorification as the circumthrown out of cultivation in England a ing and authoritative on the profane stances require. But for a team of

wranglers with the umpire what does

our correspondent think of such? The question now is, what sort of a team will Capt. McGRAW give us? That is still to be answered.

In the Morrisania court the other day Magistrate Zellen asserted that a policeman has no right to taste a glass of beer which he finds on a table in front of a man in a saloon. "If a policeman disturbed my property like that," said the Magistrate I would charge him with larceny and disorderly conduct." Thus do new perplexities crowd the policeman. How is he to educate himself for his delicate duties? How is he to know the taste of beer? It would jar his finer feelings to call for beer in a saloon. He is not a detective. He is not obliged to connect the man behind the glass with the glass in front of the man Going into a saloon for the sake of seeing how such a place looks, he notices a glass of liquid on a table. What liquid? He can't tell until he tastes it. If it is beer he can't tell even after he has tasted it; but he can remember the taste and by comparing notes with other policemen he may come to understand what beer is. Magistrate ZELLER will not let him pursue this important

It is a pleasure to hear of the rise and progress of a Sulzer boom. Certain Democrats of Tompkins county and its neighbors are convinced that the Hon. WILLIAM SULZER is the man of men for the Democratic nomination for Governor. There should be warm seconding of the motion in these parts. Mr. SULZER is one of the most distinguished Democrate in the House of Representatives. He is a salient figure in this town and Washington. He has youth, enthusiasm, eloquence, amplitude of ideas and voice, the lineaments and hopes f a statesman. The Democrats of New York will be lucky if they can have such leader to follow; and we cannot doubt that Mr. SULZER would yield to a general popular demand.

The Hon, BATTERY DAN FINN is making ruel and unjust accusations against the partisans of the Hon. MICHAEL C. MURPHY. Mr. Finn lightly describes the Murphyites as "ping-pongers;" and contrasts with their devotion to what the First district is supposed to regard as an effeminate pastime his own skill in draw poker. He knows how to "play the races," he says He knows pinochle. He has a heart for every manly pleasure. Ping-pong he leaves to Mr. MURPHY's soft Campanians. This is no fair way of controversy. The standing of the Murphyites in the world sport cannot be attacked successfully We venerate both sides in that region which never ceases to throb with politics and fun: but we don't believe that more than half the chips would be on the Finnish side of the table if a great poker battle were fought between the FINNS and the MURPHYS BATTERY DAN is as shrewd as they make em, and the joy of battle oozes from him He is great. He should be just also and

The Court of Special Sessions makes known its determination to impose the maximum fine in cases of reckless speeding of automobiles. For a first offence a fine not exceeding \$50; for a second offence a fine not exceeding \$50 or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both. Good auto mobiles and automobilists need no warn ing. Devil wagons and devil drivers, hellarts and hellcarters had better get out of the way.

The Hon. JAMES H. TILLMAN, Lieutennt-Governor of South Carolina and nephew of the Pitchfork, has been treated very rudely by a Palmetto editor named Dr Camp. The editor told the statesman, "Col. THAMAN, I can prove you a liar." Then he proved it. This cold matter-of-fact So profanity has even ceremonial uses. tween gentlemen. It has been noticed for volcanic and eruptive in talk as the politicians of Tillmania. Not one of them would be alive if the notions of old-fashioned Southerners were followed. But Tillmaniacs are not really ferocious. They boil and bellow, but at the critical moment

Question for the learned: Has there been any connection between this fortunate and now nearly ended feature of Indiana's history and the wonderful contemporary development of Hoosier literature? What is the world to expect?

Mr. BRYAN's relentless wrath against Democrats who bolted or sulked in 1896 and 1900 seems a little excessive. Why does he rage against others for doing what he was ready to do himself? He would have bolted in 1896 if a Gold Democrat had been nominated. He would have balked under the same circumstances in 1900. He has frankly admitted his own refusal to yield to the Democratic majority if it ruled against him. He ought to be a little more good-natured, tolerant and forgiving in the case of men who have practised his own precepts. Sometimes it's hard for folks o take their own medicine.

"Up in Peekskill," as our Uncle CHAUNCEY would have it, they used to say that the dull boy should be "bored for the simples." The Mayor's third " talk "doesn't seem very

The Friars in the Philippines.

To the Entron of The Sun-Sir: The following argument has been used, in my hearing, as a defence of the Philippine friars against the charge of immorality One thousand dollars was offered by the International Catholic Truth Society of Brooklyn, of which Dr. McGuiness is president, to any one who will prove flagrant moral misconduct on the part of a single friar Atqui, no one has ventured to claim the money Ergo, the charges commonly made

are idle calimines.

I write to inquire.
First Has this offer been made?
Second Does it still hold good?
Third Will Dr. McGinness, or any one else, place the above-mentioned sum in the hands of a responsible party say The SUN, for instance to be paid over to any one who proves three cases of flagrant misconduct on the part of the Philippine friars?

LULY 72.

DAVID ROSS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NUN SUE. Some years ago I had in my employ two men, named Hiram Wiram and Ivy Crabtree. Are they on Fame's eternal headroll worthy to be filed?"

Mt Coffey Rice is a policeman in Kansas City: he admits that the initial of his middle name is T.

thus making a gustatory combination.

JOHN M. G. WATT.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. July 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - SIF. The editorial THE EVENING SUN, combating Rebecca Harding Davis's assertion in the Independent that immorality was rife among the shopgiris in the department stores, like all utterances of THE SCN, was sensible, well written, interesting and O. K. I write the ad vertisements of one of the largest department stores, and, having been closely connected with them, I recognize at once the truth of your sayings. NEW YORK, July 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIT Charley Hurrab is the carrier between Hickory and Hom May be come in? E. L. A.

TEST OF GUN MOUNTS.

Surbette Type Makes Good Speed Showing -Trouble With Recuit Cyclinder.

FORT MONBOR, Va., July 24. The first of he series of tests of the disappearing and arbette types of gun carriages was begun The special Fort Monroe this morning. card of officers detailed to conduct the est arrived here early this morning from Vashington, with Gen. Wallace Randolph. thief of Artillery, as president. At a meetng of the board this morning it was decided to fire only the eight-inch gun on barbette mount. Ten rounds for speed were fired and as many more to letermine the facilities for handling the run. The barbette mount is stationary and during the entire progress of fire the gun is fully exposed above the emplace

The board will test one of the disappearng carriages to-morrow at Fort Dupont, Del. Thirty rounds will be fired from an eight-inch gun and technical comparison will be made to determine the advantage and disadvantages of the two systems. The board of officers is composed as fol-Major B. J. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, Major Charles Shaier, Ordnance Depart-ment; Major Albert Cummuns, Artillery Corps, Major B. H. Randolph, Artillery Corps: John R. Freeman, mechanical en-gineer, of Providence, R. 1: Capt. R. P. Davis, Artillery Corps, recorder of the

e first shot fired this morning resulted in a hitch in the proceedings. The lanthe water toward the target, but the gun stuck and refused to return to position owing to the defective working of the re-coil cylinder. This was the first of the coil cylinder. This was the first five shots to be fired deliberately, course the time necessary to get the gun ready for operation was of no importance, though in actual war the delay would have been serious. The experts immediately made an examination

Capt. Wheeler, who represents the Ord-nance Department at the test, and Prof. Freeman, the civilian mechanical engineer endeavored to find the trouble. Some members of the board were of opinion that the packing in the recoil cylinder had been screwed too tightly, while others thought this could not have caused the trouble, as the gun failed to return even when the screws were loosened. It was finally necessary to take the screws entirely out and partly empty one cylinder foil while more oil was poured into the ther cylinder. Even then it was necessary force the gun into battery, went off perfectly.

After this the test went off perfectly and was poured upon the slide upon which ne gun moves in recoiling from firing, ut it did no damage to the gun and did not interfere with its operation. Five deliberate shots were fired, one being at extreme elevation, which causes a severe strain both to the gun and mount. The shell was burled far into the air and hit the horizon line at a distance of about eight miles. No special effort was made to hit niles. No special effort was made to hit he floating targets, though the gunners

were at all times accurate enough to have vasily hit a vessel at 5,000 yards.

The speed firing was of the greatest importance, and in the opinion of members of the board this test was very satisfactory. Fen shots were fired for speed. Two minutes elapsed between the first and second shots, but the crew was soon at work and the official time showed that it took exactly fitteen minutes and thirty-seven seconds from e loading of the first shot to the firing the tenth round. Full service charges seventy-two pounds of powder were ed. The gun tested was Model 1888.

Major Randolph, who was expected to each Fort Monroe from San Francisco elegraphed Gen. Randolph this morning hat he had been detained and would be nable to witness the tests. Gen. Randolph has been informed by the

Gen. Randolph has been by the War Department that Capt William H. Coffin, Artillery Corps, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. has been detailed as a member of the board to fill the vacancy caused by the inability of Major Randolph to serve. Capt. Coffin will join the board —morrow at Fort Dupont, Del.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir I WAS very much interested in your reply in yester-day's issue (13th) to C. H. S. concerning early American editions and early American crititamly seems strange that no notable criticism of Shakespeare by an American writer should have been published prior to 1819. I do not know of any but I think it not unlikely that some may be found of an earlier date now that attention has been called to the subject.

date now that attention has been called to
the subject.

As regards the engravings used to illustrate
Verplanck's edition (3 vols. 1847) I find that
Mr Verplanck does not mention Barry Cornwall in his preface, by he does mention the
publisher. Iyas, and refers to his edition,
though he gives Knight the first place in his
acknowledgments and on page 3 he makes
special mention of Mr Planche, who contributed many illustrations of architecture,
costume, arms, &c. to Knight's Pictorial
edition (1838-4). I have these editions on
my shelves and a careful comparison of the
engravings convinces me that most of the
illustrations were borrowed from Knight
The Verplanck cuts were afterward used to
illustrate Dr Rolfe's edition. John Phils.

Paterson, N. J., July 14

Hope He's Well, but He Can't Come In.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIG Mr. R. Ter-white Terhune of Boyle county, Ky., has been rutte sick, but is now well enough to receive honors. Can be have them? LOUISVILLE, July 22.

Advised to Read "The Sun."

TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN -Sir In view of a blunder made in the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Frank Rogers Morse, reported in your takes of July 2 I feel justified in recommending him to read Th SER. Had he done so, he might have saved hit

SUK Had be done so, he might have saved him self from reading to his congregation what purported to be a Christian Science prescription and prayer for the cure of dyapepsia. This so called prescription was exposed in This SUN for July 26, 1901, as feetilious, as well as in various other positic prints.

Furthermore, as one who has the pleasure of personal acquaintance with Mrs. Edds, i must protest against the preacher's characterization other as a woman if ling like a princess. Mrs. Edds have questioned by ample grounds, and appropriately called Pleasant Use Her only income is derived from the products of the product of the same source. Sie is a tircless worker at her appointed task. If this is living like a princess we gentleman critic should have no fault to find with princesses. th princesses NEW YORK, July 23.

Legitimists and King Edward.

From the London Donly News There is evidently a split among the "Legitimists." They are not all enemies of the King At a special meeting of the Thames Valley Legiti nist Club, held on Saturday evening, at the House, Kew, the following resolutions were anan mously adopted.
"The T. V. L. C. desires to place on record its deep

sorrow that his Majesty King Edward Vil was so suddenly struck down by serious illness, and earnestly trusts he may be soon restored to his (a) health. (2) The T. V. L. C severely cer sures the irresponsible, anonymous lunatics who recently brought ridicule upon the Legitimist cause by circulating a so called protest against the it tended coronation of King Edward VII

Champion Baby Globe Trotter From the London Daily Mail

I think that my baby boy, Francis Cragg, hold the record for traveiling. He was born Jan 1, 1991 on April 30, 1901, he left London for Liverpool then New York, Philadelphia, Hoston, Buitalo then New York, Philadelphia, Hoston, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Pago pago, Auckiand (N. Z.), Sydney, Australia, Melbourne, Adelaide, Hobart, Tasmania, Dunedin (N. Z.), Christehurch, Welling ton, Auckland, back to Sydney, Brisbane, Queensland, Melbourne, Adelaide, Fremantie, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Naples, Marseilles, Gibraltar, Plymouth, arrived London June 21, 1902, Just nine Plymouth, arrived London June 21, 1902, Just nine days before he was eighteen months old, and he had travelled 33.850 miles.

From the Philadelphia Times
I voted for Hancock in 1880, for Cleveland in 1884, for Cleveland in 1882, for Cleveland in 1882, for Bryan in 1808, for Bryan in 1908, and hope to vot or firem in 1904. 1806 1906 1906. Philadelphia, July 22, 1902.

The Bathing Girl.

Little drops of water, Little grains of sand, Make the summer maiden Queen of all the land.

CLOUDBURSTS IP THE STATE. Bailroad Tracks Washed Out and Trains

Stalled Much Damage POUGHREEPSIR July 24 - A violent rain and hail storm struck this city about 1 o'clock this afternoon and between the villages of Staatsburg and Rhinecliff, about twelve miles much of this city, it assumed the proportions of a cloudburst. The roadbed of the Hudson River railroad was ergetic and industrious press agent a undermined in five or six different places is keeping him before the public 1 within a distance of half a mile north of Staatsburg Below Staatsburg another

smaller washout occurred. The Southwestern Limited and the Lake Trainmaster Stack happened to be a passenger on the express and soon had 300 men repairing the roadbed. Trainloads of old ties, timbers, dirt and stone were thrown into the undermined districts and the tracks made sufficiently strong for the delayed trains to proceed.

DRESDEN, N. Y. July 26 - A cloudburst with lightning and hall wrought havoe in this neighborhood this afternoon. Many acres of growing crops are destroyed and several houses and barns washed away Railway tracks are under water or partly washed out and the train service on the Pennsylvania division of the New York Central is completely blocked. A train with about two hundred passengers, including many women, is stalled between this place and Geneva On this side of the train is a washout 100 feet long and 30 feet deep. Beyond it are two other deep cuts where before were mere culverts though which streams have never before

A few rods north of this village in a little valley was the home of Nelson Jorgensen. This is now in ruins with the barn swept lown the temporary river into Se Lake together with part of the house. The family escaped by climbing from the upper windows by ladders. Jorgensen did not have time to rescue his stock, which was

Two trains had narrow escapes from landslides. No trains are running to-night and many passengers on their way home from a firemen's convention at Penn Yan are sleeping on benches and in cars. The chances of their getting home in the next twenty-four hours are slim.

The damage to crops in this vicinity is enormous. The storm lasted an hour and

enormous. The storm lasted an hour and a half, but spent most of its fury in twenty minutes. Lightning struck at many points

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., July 24—A cloud-burst eight miles south of here this after-noon caused great damage. Torrents of water fell almost without warning, ruining the nearly ripe crops, tearing up ways and destroying many bridges storm extended northward ten miles to Little Falls, where streets were flooded, basement business places wrecked and the Central-Hudson tracks covered with wreckage, which also surrounded the depot. The cloudburst was followed by a hailstorm that did heavy damage to orchards, stripping the trees not only of fruit and foliage, but good-sized limbs as well.

The creek flowing through this place rose fully six feet in ten minutes. With the deluge came dead pigs, fences, bridge timber, field crops and debris of every

ROOT, WOOD AND PORTER OFF They Sall on the Savole for Work and Play Abroad.

Elihu Root, Secretary of War; Gen. Leonard Wood and Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, who satied yesterday for Havre by the French liner La Savoie all had a few words to say before the ship ulled out in the stream. Mr. Roof is going oin his family at Carisbad. He said:

I am glad to get a rest. I shall forget all about the War Department when I have been ten minutes outside the Hook. I shall not return until Sept. 5.
"In regard to the army manouvres in October I can say that the press will be unde

a censorship just as strict as if we were in a real war. I will not attend the army man-Gen. Porter regretted that he couldn't stay here a little longer. He said France would be splendidly represented at the St. Louis Exposition

Gen. Wood said he was going to meet his family in the south of France and after that he would meet Gens Corbin and Young and attend the German army managuves. Gen. Wood said he had not heard anything officially about his appointment to the construction department of the Panama Canal, and he believed there wasn't any

SECRETARY MOODY'S VACATION. Coming to Oyster Bay To-day - A Week Affoat With the Squadron.

Washington, July 24 Secretary of the Navy Moody is going away on his vacation to-morrow He will attend "Old-Home Week" celebrations at Salem and Beverly and another celebration at Byfield, Mass., his native town. Mr. Moody will go direct from Washington to Oyster Bay, where he will be the President's guest until Mon-day. Then he will go on board the United States despatch boat Dolphin, which will

take him to Saiem.
On Aug 8 he will board the Dolphin again and join the North Atlantic squadron, with which he will remain for a week. With him on this trip will be Senator Hale, chair-man of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. Representative Cannon of Illinois, Anarman of the House Committee on Appropriations, Representative Foss of Illinois, propriations, and Representatives Meyer of chairman, and Dayton of West Virginia, Louisiana and Dayton of West Virginia, the House Committee on Naval members of the House Committee on Nava Affairs, and Postmaster-General Payne After that Mr. Moody will go to his home in Massachusetts for a rost. He doesn't know when he will be back in Washington.

NO STOKING IN CITY LIMITS. New York Central's Plans to Meet the Coal shortage Situation.

A copy of a notice recently sent by Arthur M Waitt, superintendent of motive power of the New York Central railroad, to the road's engineers and firemen, directing hem to make special efforts to do away with soft coal smoke in citylimits, was in two ways at Police Headquarters vestesent to Commissioner Lederie of the Depart-ment of Health yesteriay. Many com-plants have been made and the circular was sent to show what the company is was sent to show what the company is doing to live up to the Health Board's orders. The letter directs that if possible, no stoking shall be done after Mott Haven Junction is reached and that hard coal or coke shall be furnished for use if stoking is necessary. Dr Lohn T Sprague, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent for Richmond, is investi-gating smoke complaints against the Balti-more and Ohio freight terminal at St George, Staten Island.

TRYING TO SAVE WILSON. The Nicaraguan Minister Asks Clemency for the Filibuster.

Washington July 24 -Senor Corea, the Minister of Nicaragua, sent a telegram to-day to the Governor of the Province of Zelaya, urging that elemency be extended Zelaya, urging that elemency be extended to Dr Wilson of Milan. Ohio, who was captured by Nicaraguan troops while serving with a revolutionary force which had been landed near Bluefields by a Colombian warship. The Minister's action was the outcome of a conference which he had this morning with Acting Secretary of State Hill in regard to Wilson's case. Wilson has many friends in Ohio, among them Senator Hanna, who is urging the State Department to do everything within its power to prevent Wilson's execution. A court-martial has convicted Wilson and ower to prevent Wilson's execution. A Department, reconstated the removal ourt-martial has convicted Wilson and day of the large and issumful bed of r

An Easy Job.

"I would be willing to work," said Tree Bout, it I could get the sort of job I want."

"What would that job be?"

"Well, I wouldn't mind calting out the stations.

AS TO THE STS. SAYS HEPRERY. Law Wanted to Hit the Had and Miss the

tood, and that's Hard to bet

WASHINGTON, July 31 - I cannot, course, present to know what Mr. Liv. field's ambitions are," wave Hoprosental from a visit to Presujent Recovered Ovster Bay, "but he seems to have an balieve, however, that I can prestict the House will region Gen. Renderso

the Speakership " Mr. Hepburn said this in view of the The Southwestern Limited and the Lake
Shore Express were both stalled north of
the washout district for over two hours.
Trainments Start household to be a pas-Maine Congressman and enemy of trusts would be a candidate for the Speakership "Gen. Henderson," continued his lower colleague, "is personally very popular, He is always in line with his party. Yes must remember, too, that he is not a tyra He has not usurped power Personal

> tercising it." In regard to the trust question, Mr. Henrn has this to say. The President is very a not committies of the House ha question is, What can be done me that we are in the conduct not a law that will hit the perticious jurious trusts and yet not harm the and legitimate combinations of capital The man who can devise that kind of a law

much power, but as the House gives at him. I suppose he is not to blame for

will solve the problem."

Mr. Hepburn is inclined to discount the suggestion that Mr. Littlefield has been assigned by the President to prepare as anti-trust bill.

THE SUMNER AT SAN FRANCISCO Brings Battalions of the 17th and 24th Infantry From Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 24 - The War Depart ment is advised of the arrival of the transport Summer at San Francisco with the following military passengers: Gen. Lincoln. retired; Capts. Pomrov and Stivers. Subsistence Department; McAndrews and Willsins, Pay Department; Lieut -Col. Harvey Major Wittington, Capt. Sinks, Lieut Bea and Contract Surgeon Walker, Medica Department: Lieuts. Widdifield, Eighth Infantry, and West, Sixth avalry; thap lain Walkley, companies A, C, D and L 194 enlisted men, Seventeenth Infantry, Following officers that regiment Majors Cowles and Febiger; Capts. Howe and Hunt, Lieuts. Van Horn, Bolton, Mygatt, Wagner and Foulois. Companies C. D. K. and M. Twenty-fourth Infantry, 227 enlisted and following officers that regiment Major Dent, Capt. Black, Lieuts. Lincoln, Sweeney, Johnson, Fravel and Packer, eighty-five discharged and ninety-six short-term endischarged and ninety-six short-term endity-six short-term endity-six short-term endity-six short-term endity-six short discharged and ninety-six short-term

The following deaths occurred during the voyage Sergt John Keily, Company Seventh Infantry, July 12, bronchit Private Richard Johnson, Company Twenty-fourth Infantry, July 18, pne

NO HACKS FOR THIS FUNERAL. Hackmen Had a Plente and Went to That

-Mourners in Army Wagons. SAN FRANCISCO, July 23 .- The spectac was presented to-day of scores of the lead ing men of San Francisco in army amb lances at the funeral of Gen. W. H. L. Barnes because the backmen's union arbitrarily declared that no union backs or backmen should attend the funeral. This order was due to the fact that the union was holding a plenic to-day, and all the mem-bers were expected to be present to swell

When the union's ultimatum was presented to the managers of the funera several days ago, the latter tried to get the hacks by offering to supply army drivers To this the hackmen wouldn't agree, s-tien. Warfield appealed to the army comander at the Presidio and half a doz ambulances were sent down. It looke queer to see those old wagons followin in the wake of the splendidly dresse were filled with prominent San Franci who turned out to do honor to Gen. Barnes, who was the leading orator of California and one of the most popular men. There is strong public censure of the

FEWER OFFICERS ON SHORE.

More at Sea. Proportionately. Now Than Ever Before, With More to Do WASHINGTON, July 24 - The Navy Department has made the discovery, through an examination of its records, that despite contentions to the contrary, there are fewer naval officers on shore duty now, according to the size of the commissioned personne than there have ever been since the new navy became a fact. A statement has been prepared comparing the situation in this regard now with the condition that pr-vailed in 1893. Of the MS sea-going officers

on the naval list then, 585 were at sea and 400 on shore. Now, with 1,023 sea-going officers, there are 720 at sea and 303 or In 1893 the tonnage displacement of ships built or authorized was 244.843, making the tonnage per officer 259. In 1902, the ton nage displacement of vessels built or auhage displacement of vessels built or all-thorized is \$27,022, making the tonnage per officer \$00. This means that each officer at sea now has duties more than three-fold greater than those who were

PARK COPS ON THE GRASS. Fined a Half Day's Pay -Eustis's Men Made Special Policemen.

The dissatisfaction of the Park Commissioners with the work of the police in the city parks, which has received frequent expressions lately, manifested itse day. Park Commissioner Eustis of Ticom- Bronx secured the appointment of thirte of his employees as special policemen x power to make arrests Park Commissions Willcox of Manhattan appeared at regular trials before Deputy Commission Thurston as complament against two men whom he charged with violating rules, which they were to enforce.

The two men were William Ritchie as: Martin J. Quirk of the Tenderloin state whom the Park Commissioner found sta-ing on the grass in Bryant Park. Mr. W. cox explained that offences of that by were committed daily by the police culprits were fined a half day's pay ear

RUSHING WHITE HOUSE WORK. Night Shift of Men Put On-The Great Hed of Roses Removed.

WASHINGTON, July 24. From now work on the White House will be continight and day. It is desired to come the interior of the building as rapid possible, and this could not be acplished with only one shift of work A number of corpenters are at work night in the attac converting the big room into four bedrooms for serve The work of excavating for the but of driveways from Executive ave of driveways from Executive aver-between the White House and the Trees which for years has adorned of the White House grounds

Question of Sex Johnny Pa. what's the difference between

for and a fortress Henpekt I should think it would be easier to

dience a fort.